

Christian Secretary.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY BURR & SMITH.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

TERMS—\$2 PER ANNUM—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOL. IV.

HARTFORD, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1842.

NO. 48.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT THE
Office corner Main and Asylum Streets, Third story,
entrance 184 1-2 Main street.

TERMS.

Subscribers in the city, furnished by the Carrier, at Two Dollars
per annum.

Those sent by mail, at \$2.00, payable in advance, with a discount
of five and a half per cent. to agents becoming responsible for six
months subscribers.

Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms of advertising
generally.

Communications on subjects connected with the paper, may
be addressed to BURR & SMITH—post paid.

For the Christian Secretary.

Exposition of the Prophecies.—No. 4.

I shall in this number briefly notice the events
predicted by the opening of the seals, and the blast
of the four first trumpets. The opening of the
first seal represented the success of the gospel.
It exhibited the captain of salvation riding on
conquering to conquer. It was calculated to im-
press upon the mind the certain final victory of
Christ over all the opposers of his church, and to
prepare the mind of the Apostle for the events
which were to follow. The three next seals ex-
hibited the judgments of God, in war, famine, and
pestilence, in their successive order, upon the pa-
gan Roman empire, for their persecution of Chris-
tians.

The opening of the fifth seal presented to
view of the Apostle "the souls of them that
were slain for the word of God, and the testimony
which they held" crying for vengeance from the
Lord upon them that dwell on the earth, for shed-
ding their blood. They are commanded to rest
until their fellow servants and brethren (in the
persecution) should be killed as they were.

The white robes with which they were presented
were indicative of their acceptance in the sight of
God. This persecution ripened the pagan au-
thorities of the Roman empire for that destruction
represented by the opening of the sixth seal. The
figurative language of the Apostle, used in
chap. vi. ver. 12 to the end of the chapter,
represents fulfillment in the accession of Constantine
to the throne with the legal abolition of pagan au-
thorities and worship, and the establishment of
Christianity by law.

Four angels are next seen standing on the four
corners of the earth, and holding the four winds
of heaven, which (when let loose) are to part the
sea and the land. This required that the servants
of God should be sealed to preserve them from the
lethal effects of the winds, and to be sealed in
their foreheads, (a conspicuous place) evincing
that they would not be carried away by the cor-
rupting influence of the national establishment,

nor would by their unshaken adherence to the
truth in all their trials and persecutions give pub-
lic evidence of the divine impress of the Holy
Spirit upon their hearts. By angels, in the book
of Revelations, I understand the agents or means
by which God accomplishes his purposes or mer-
its judgment. The term sometimes applies to
angels, as in the 10th chapter, and in the 1st verse
of the 11th chapter. Sometimes to ministers of
the gospel, as in the epistles to the seven church-
es, sometimes to all the members of the true
church, as in the 7th verse of chap. 12, some-
times to wicked governments, when made use of
in the providence of God to punish the wicked, as
in chap. ix. 14, where the four angels bound at
the river Euphrates means the four Sultanes that
ruled the Ottoman empire; they were God's
agents to punish a corrupt church. The four
angels indicated that a new set of enemies were
about to attack the church. They appear to ex-
hibit the spiritual evils that would grow out of the
order of things under the legal establishment,
as errors, superstitions, divisions, corruptions,
and a conformity to the manner and habits of the
world. These corruptions of the church, these
elements of the temple of God, more heinous
in sight than open opposition, ripened the Ro-
man empire for those judgments represented un-
der the blast of the four first trumpets. The three
represented the invasion of the different por-
tions of the empire by the northern barbarians,
the calamities they produced; and the fourth, the
subversion of the imperial government of the
western empire. These conquests made by
different nations and languages laid the founda-
tion for the division of the western empire into
separate kingdoms. These barbarians were
God's angels to execute his judgments on the Ro-
man empire. I shall now investigate the 18th
verse of the 8th chapter of this book as the clo-
se of the fourth trumpet preparatory
to the introduction of the fifth. "And I beheld,
and heard an angel flying through the midst of
heaven, saying with a loud voice: woe, woe, woe,
to the inhabitants of the earth by reason of the
three angels which are yet to sound." Here the
word yet marks with divine authority the or-
der of time, and shows in a conclusive manner,
that the events of the three following trumpets
could follow in the order of time, the events that
had been exhibited under the preceding ones.—
They are called woe trumpets on account of the
severe judgments they exhibit against this perse-
cuting and corrupting empire. By "the inhabi-
tants of the earth," I understand those of the Ro-
man empire. The judgments of God, as exhibit-
ed by the seals and the trumpets, up to the sixth,
second woe trumpet, have fallen exclusively on
the inhabitants of that empire.

EZEKIEL SKINNER.

Missionary Intelligence.

From the Baptist Missionary Magazine for February.

Recent Intelligence.

BANGKOK.

Arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, and the return of
Mrs. Dean.

At the date of our last intelligence, Mr. and
Mrs. Jones had arrived at Singapore, on their
passage from America; where they met Mrs.
Dean, who early in May sailed from Bangkok, for
that port with her little son, then sick, and for
whose health she made the voyage. Mrs. Dean,
who has already been communicated, was called

to the painful duty, while on her passage, of con-
signing, thus solitary and alone, her only child to
the tomb. Mr. Dean writes from Bangkok under
the date of July 5th, 1841, and mentions the re-
turn of his wife, the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Jones,
and other interesting particulars concerning the
mission, as will be seen from the following ex-
tract:—

"Mrs. Dean returned last week in good health,
in company with Mr. and Mrs. Jones, who are
comfortably well; and our little mission again
wears the appearance of prosperity. The trials
to which we have recently been subjected, have,
by the divine blessing, improved the religious state
of feeling among us, and there appears to be a
general disposition to praise God for his goodness
and renew our devotion to his service. The ob-
servance of the Lord's supper yesterday, was a
season of interest. Twelve of the Chinese breth-
ren, and one Siamese, were present; the latter
for the first time united with us in this commemo-
rating the Saviour's death. We have a number
of Chinese steadily at worship on the Sabbath,
who afford us some encouragement, but none
of whom do we feel prepared to admit into the
church."

MAULMAIN.

Mr. Stevens writes under the date of July 13,
1841. Mr. Judson and his family had left some
time previously in consequence of sickness. From
the following extracts from Mr. Stevens' letter, it
will be seen that God is still owning the labors of
his servants, and that their cup of affliction is
mingled with mercies:

"It is my happiness to inform you, that on the
13th of June, I had the pleasure of baptizing six
men, four soldiers and two natives; of the na-
tives one is a Tougthoo; a member of Mr. How-
ard's school. There are at present also several
candidates connected with the army. Our con-
gregation at the English chapel gradually in-
creases."

We have not heard from Mr. Judson's family
since their departure. The rest of the missiona-
ries are in usual health. The small pox prevail-
ing to some extent in the town, we have taken the
precaution to have our children inoculated. Mr.
Howard's youngest now has the disease, commu-
nicated in this way. Others have already inocu-
lated, and others will do so in a few days. A let-
ter from Arracan, received yesterday, informs us
of the feeble health of Mrs. Stilson. Fears are
expressed that she is in a decline."

SERAMPORE.

A letter has been received from Mr. Judson,
dated Serampore, July 27, 1841, with a postscript
four days later, announcing the death of his
youngest child. Mr. Judson writes as follows:

"I have had a very severe trial in the sickness
of my family, all of whom, with the exception of
one of the children, have been prostrated for sev-
eral months, and several of them repeatedly at
the point of death. We came here at the urgent
importunity of the doctors and my missionary as-
sociates. The voyage had a beneficial effect on
all the invalids, especially Mrs. Judson; but since
our arrival here, we have been subject to relapses,
so that we despair of recovery without some fur-
ther change. In these circumstances, we regard
it as a very providential mercy, that the pious cap-
tain of a vessel proceeding to the Isle of France,
and thence to Maulmain, invited us to go with
him in such a very kind manner, as assures us
that the circuitous voyage will not cost the mis-
sion more than the voyage direct. We expect to
leave this in a few days, and hope to be in Maul-
main by the end of October. And may God
bless the double voyage before us, and the inter-
vening residence of a few weeks at the Isle of
France, to our recovery to health, that we may
resume our work with renewed vigor, and devote
the remnant of our spared lives to the service
of Christ among the Burmans. My own health is
pretty good, except that my lungs have never re-
covered their natural soundness and strength, and
I am obliged to use them with great care in pub-
lic speaking. In common conversation I have
not the smallest inconvenience. And this is a
great mercy, considering the state to which I was
once reduced. I never realized what a great priv-
ilege it is to be able to use the voice for Christ,
until I was deprived of it. And now, when I
would fain break out as usual, the weakness of the
flesh does not second the willingness of the spir-
it. I can still say, Well, it is a mercy undeserv-
ed, to be able to go thus far. And one is more
willing also to be disabled when there are others
ready to carry on the work. I esteem it the
crowning mercy of my life, that not only the
chief ends I contemplated on becoming a missiona-
ry are attained, but I am allowed to see compe-
tent, faithful, and affectionate successors actual-
ly engaged in the work. In their hands I am
happy to leave it, or rather in the hands of Christ;
who carried it on before we were born, and while
we were in arms against him, and will carry it on
more gloriously when we repose in the grave, and
in paradise. Glory be to Him alone."

Mr. Judson thus feelingly alludes to the death
of his child:

"We are obliged to leave our darling youngest
child, aged one year and seven months in the mis-
sionary burial ground at Singapore. His old com-
plaint, which had never been effectually remov-
ed, came on with fearful violence, and he died in
convulsions on the 30th ult. The agony of wit-
nessing the dying struggles of a beloved child,
and beholding the last imploring looks, unable to
afford the smallest relief, none can know but a
bereaved parent. Mrs. J. and myself have fre-
quently endured this fiery trial, and now, with
bleeding hearts, we must turn away from the grave
of dear Henry, and pursue our melancholy way,
in hope that the life of the mother and the remain-
ing children may yet be spared."

Since the above went to press, a note has been
received from Mr. Judson, dated Isle of France,
Oct. 1. The voyage, which was long, and ted-
ious, being of about six weeks continuance, had

proved highly beneficial to the health of his fam-
ily; all had been restored to health, except the el-
dest child, of whom doubts were entertained of
his recovery. Mr. J. thus expresses the hope
that they should soon be allowed to return to
Maulmain and resume their labors:—"I hope that
whatever may be the fate of some of the children,
we shall be able ere long, to return to our station,
and resume our labors with renewed strength dur-
ing the period that may yet be allowed us to la-
bor on earth."

CHEROKEES.

The Rev. Evan Jones, under date of Nov. 19,
1841, writes as follows:

"The Lord, in condescending mercy, is greatly
blessing our feeble efforts. I believe our brethren
are generally growing in grace, and in the know-
ledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. And the gracious
work is extending. Since we arrived, June 25th,
one hundred and ten Cherokees have been added
by baptism. The brethren are exerting them-
selves in building a place of worship. Our na-
tive assistants are faithful and zealous in their
work."

CHANGES IN THE BOARD.

At a meeting of the Acting Board, held Dec.
6, 1841, the vacancy occasioned by the death of
the late Rev. Dr. Jesse Mercer, Vice President of
the Board, was filled by the election of Rev. Wil-
liam C. Buck, of Kentucky.

From the Christian World.

Paul at Athens.

The representative of Christianity stood within
the walls of the metropolitan city. It was the
most interesting period in his history. To com-
bat the prejudices of bigotry, to oppose the vio-
lence of enthusiasm, to redeem Scripture from
Pharisaical perversion, and drive Tradition from
its proud seat over the ark, had hitherto been his
mighty task. The national character of his mind,
the peculiar strictness of his Jewish training, the
sympathies of language, manners and education,
fitted him for it. The fables of the Rabbi, the
sophistry of the Sadducee, the emblematic figures
of the temple were familiar to him, and he could
turn them to the advantage of the Cross. Not
so when he appeared at Athens. Had his elo-
quence been formed in the school of Pericles?—
Had his critical acumen been sharpened by Aris-
totle? Had he studied Philosophy under Plato?
Had he learned to reason with Socrates? Had he
acquired that remarkable trait among Athenians,
conversational ability, by the intercourse of the
forum and hall? Destitute of these things,
without power and patronage, without an introduc-
tion, he announced to the citizens of the renown-
ed city of Greece, that he had come to preach the
gospel of his hope, and the philanthropy of his mission.

It was a solemn moment in the career of Chris-
tianity. She desired universal conquest, she
sought the hand and heart of the Scythian, but she
particularly wished for the intellect of Greece: wish-
ed for it, that succeeding ages might see how she
triumphed over philosophy, and that polite Hea-
thenism might lose its stronghold. The brightest
era of Athens had passed, but its reflected radi-
ance yet lingered around the brow of Mars-hill.
The taste for poetry and art remained, the mind
of the nation was fresh, the world took its stand-
ards from them. It was a democratic people.—
Excluded from every other country, Liberty was
sheltered here, and the land of gifted spirits adopt-
ed it as its own offspring. No oligarchy was
known in it. Man was man. The market-place,
the theatre, the academy, the temple, were free for
all. Where there was so much sympathy and
union, how well would the genius of Christianity
be suited? A richer field surely never opened.

The champion declared his sentiments and en-
forced his doctrines. First of all, he trod their
beaten path. The truths of natural religion were
stated and applied. The domain of reason was
exhibited. Why this plan? Because revealed
religion is founded on natural religion. Is not re-
demption another mode to carry out the end of
creation? If, then, this be so, revealed religion
must be based on nature. Does not Christianity
come to man as an inhabitant of the Universe?—
If so, it must rest on the knowledge man has of
that universe, its moral law and its moral duties.
Do we lose anything to our faith, by claiming a
Theology for nature? Rather do we gain, and that
too not inconsiderably. Gain evidence, for
Christianity could not demonstrate its divinity in
the absence of natural religion; gain a warrant
for its existence, for reason shows its necessity;
gain a preparatory opening of its way, for reason
rears the altar, and faith kindles the fire; reason
leads the humble student to the stars, faith meets
him there and conducts him to the throne. The
foundation laid, Paul erected the graceful super-
structure. Repentance, the first point of the new
Theology, then the righteous judgment, then the
Judge, and the glorious proof of his sovereignty.

The assembly became confused. Philosophers
grew indignant. "A resurrection! folly, bab-
bling, madness!" The resurrection—what then
shall be done with transmigration? The resur-
rection—Epicureanism and Stoicism both fall
to the ground, if it be true.

The land of the fine arts has been desolated.—
It has had a long night of sadness, and the genius
of Liberty often weeps for her early home. So-
crates, Plato, and Sophocles, are strangers now in
their native country. Europe and America love
them and cherish them, but they are illustrious ex-
iles. The mournful sound of its harp reaches the
distant clime no more; Marathon remains, but
where are the heroes? Mars-hill still stands, but
where are the gifted and the great? Amid this ru-
in—amid this crumbling of fane and falling of
monuments, Christianity has perpetuated her ex-
istence. She has her Milton in Poetry, her Bacon
in Philosophy, and her Newton in Astronomy.—
She stands on the Mars-hill of the world, and ex-
ulting nations praise her.

Georgetown, D. C., December, 1841.

From the Christian Mirror.

"The Earth was Reaped."

The flowers of summer had found a grave in
the earth. The reaper's sickle had robbed the
fruitful fields of their waving harvests. The sun
turned pale, and shrouded his face in gloom, at
the scene of desolation. The wind sent its cry
of mourning through the leafless forests to bewail
the work of death. All nature told of the sum-
mer past, the harvest ended, and pointed to the
final close of all things, appropriately designated
by the Saviour, "the harvest of the world." Obe-
dient to the prompting, my spirit turned to sober
contemplation. In a moment all around me was
hushed.

The sea, which was dashing in wild tumult
against the shore, stood still. The wind breathed
not. The voice of man, in its loud laugh of mirth,
and its deep wail of sorrow, died away. In vain
my eye sought for the lowly cot of poverty, or the
proud palace of wealth—the festive hall where
men bowed to pleasure, or the holy temple where
they worshipped God. The opened graves were
tenantless, and the sea had given up its dead.—
The sun was blotted out. Darkness rested upon
the deep. No voice, no sound was heard, till the
shining wing of an angel, flying through the
midst of heaven, with a bright sickle in his hand,
and crying with a loud voice, as he sped his way
back to the throne of God, "The Earth is reaped."

Then were verified those words once spoken on
earth, but long deemed an idle tale: "They shall
gather the wheat into the garner, and bind the
tares in bundles to be burned." The harvest of
the earth, through its many centuries, stood full be-
fore me, each soul distinctly marked as sinful or
holy. But oh, that fire into which the wicked
were cast, who shall describe?

Could ye catch one glimpse of it, ye probation-
ers for eternity—could ye for one moment feel
what is implied in everlasting banishment from
God, you would turn from your chase of gilded
pleasures—you would relax your grasp of perish-
able dust, and flee from the wrath to come. But
there were many such triflers as ye in that assem-
bly. There were many there who had run as ea-
gerly after earth, and as little heeded heaven as
ye. They had sold their souls as cheaply as ye.
But they had no golden bribes wherewith to blind
the unerring angels who separated them from
among those who had sought the pearl of great
price. And will you, O votary of earth, take with
you that gold for which you barter the immortal
soul, and pay it as the price of admittance within
the holy gates of heaven? If so, you are wise.
Go on, labor day and night. Rest not, heap up
the glittering gold which shall bring you into
heaven, for you will need it soon. Votary of
pleasure, think you to wrap around you the tin-
selled garb of earthly pleasure, and thus pass in-
undetected with the righteous? Then haste to weave
array you for heaven. It is worthy of labor, if it shall
array you for heaven.

But it was not so on that fearful day. The
angels severed the wicked from among the just,
and none entered heaven, save they who had re-
ceived the "white stone," and were clothed with
the spotless robe of Christ's righteousness. These
entered it. Not one was lost. The joy of each
was unutterable. But while my soul was losing
itself in the joyful and solemn feelings inspired
by this scene, and I was longing to become a par-
taker in the joy of those gathered into the king-
dom of their Lord—the earth was again inhabit-
ed, and my place assigned me there as a proba-
tionary for eternity. But the heavenly vision in-
structed me to view the world as one great field
soon to be reaped. Moreover, the Master of the
field whispered in my ear, Go work in my vine-
yard. These souls are destined to heaven or to
hell. To Christians is committed the keeping of
this field. Wo unto the husbandman, who seeks
gold on earth, when he should be cultivating the
waste places of my vineyard. Wo unto that ser-
vant who beholds the fields white to harvest, and
goes not forth to labor.

Responsibility of Parents.

An old man with thin, gray locks, wrinkled
brow, and dim eye, sat in a posture of anxious
watchfulness, in a seat by the wayside at Thilob.
Every pulsing limb shook with trembling agitation,
and now and then a tear drop ran down the chan-
nels of that old man's cheeks. Suddenly a tu-
mult arose in the air, and fell confusedly on the
patriarch's ear.

"What meaneth the noise of this tumult?"

asked the seer, in a voice tremulous with fear.

Just then a warrior youth, dust-covered and
bloody, rushed into his presence, exclaiming in fear
and haste:

"I am he that came out of the army, and I
fled to-day out of the army!"

"Ah!" replied the old man in a voice in whose
tones were blended the feelings of hope and fear,
"what is there done my son?"

"Israel is fled before the Philistines. Thy two
sons, Hophni and Phineas, are dead, and the ark
of God is taken." Scarcely had the last word
escaped the speaker's lips, when the old seer, al-
ready half choked by the anxiety of his feelings,
fell backward from his seat. Hastily they raised
him up, but his head hung down upon his breast,
and a ghastly paleness overspread his features.
He was dead!

This is no description of the imagination, but
a simple picture of Scriptural fact—a picture that
paints with fearful accuracy, the fulfilment of
God's denunciations on the house of Eli; for he
it was whose death we have described.

But why did Eli perish? Was it for idolatry?
It was! Not, to be sure, for worshipping idols,
but of honoring his sons above God! He was
blameless in all things but faithful parental dis-
cipline. Here he failed. Winking, by blind in-
dulgence, at the faults of his sons, they grew up
vicious, criminal and haughty; and, mark it, pa-
rents, God required it of their father.

It was an awful requital, but only such as all
faithless parents may expect. O, that parents may
see to it that they are quit of responsibility for the
sins of their children.—S. S. Messenger.

Progress of Puseyism.

We take the following paragraph from the Lon-
don Correspondent of the New York Journal—of
Commerce.

Puseyism—that is the Popery of the church of
England, the heresy of the Oxford divines—is
making fearful and rapid strides upon the Protes-
tant religion, as by law established in this coun-
try. The question which is now agitating the
religious world, and the sons of Alma Mater, is
who shall be the Professor of Poetry at the Uni-
versity at Oxford—a Puseyite, or an opponent of
Puseyism. The two candidates are, a Mr. Wil-
liams and a Mr. Garbett, both clergymen, and
gentlemen of high academic rank and charac-
ter, but the former is the poetic champion of Pu-
seyism, and put forward by Dr. Pusey himself.
This professorship strife is the cause of much
bitter and angry dispute, and the whole learned
and ecclesiastical world are taking part in the
combat. There is a dread that the chair of poe-
try will be made the means of working upon the
imagination of the youth of the University, and
thus allure them to the modern system of pape-
ry. True and sincere Protestants are, therefore, sen-
sitively alive to the importance of the struggle,
and will nerve themselves to every effort to de-
feat so deplorable a result. The wealth of the
Puseyites is very great, and it appears from a
statement made by the editor of the Standard,
that attempts had been made to bribe, and failing
in that, to intimidate him. The Times and Morn-
ing Post have already given in their adherence to
Puseyism—no doubt, if we are to believe the
Standard's statement—for a consideration. The
Bishop of London, the distinguished Greek scholar,
Dr. Bloomfield, yesterday refused to license a
chapel because the clergyman avowed himself a
Puseyite. When this decision shall be generally
known, it will demonstrate to the rebel children
of Oxford, that the great dignity of the church
will neither countenance their pretensions nor
apostasy. I say the great dignity, because Dr.
Hawley, the present archbishop of Canterbury,
the Metropolitan, is an enfeebled old man, and
though he holds the highest rank, yet the Bishop
of London is looked up to as the great authority,
and the unquestionable successor of the venerable
Primate.

The Nestorian Bishop.

MAR YOHANAN, a Nestorian Bishop, has accom-
panied the Rev. Justin Perkins, missionary to this
country. He was the first person who welcomed
Rev. Messrs. Smith and Dwight, on their first vi-
sit to his country, and he was the first Nestorian
who took Mr. Perkins by the hand when he re-
ached his village. His first inquiry, says Mr. P.,
was, "how can your people make books for us
when they do not know our language?" I en-
gaged him at once as my Syriac teacher, and
from that time he has been our firm and most ef-
ficient friend. Mr. P. introduced him to the mis-
sionary meetings recently held in New York, and
he made a speech. He rose in the pulpit, says
the Observer, with great dignity, and presented a
truly venerable and interesting appearance, dress-
ed as he was in native costume, and wearing a
heavy beard. After a short pause, and having
surveyed the assembly, he spoke as follows:—Re-
flector.

"My dear brethren and friends in Christ, I
come from Ooroomiah that I may see you. God
loves your nation. You send us missionaries.
They give us books. They preach the gospel of
the blessed Saviour. Their labors are very great
at Ooroomiah. We cannot pay you for all this.
But brethren in the Lord Jesus Christ, your re-
ward is in his kingdom; for he has said, whoever
giveth a cup of cold water in his name, shall
not lose his reward; and much greater will be
your reward, who hath given us the water of life.

My brethren, our nation send much love to you.
If you ask about the missionaries; they labor
hard; they go from village to village, and preach
and teach in the schools; they need more strength;
and we need more schools. Perhaps you know
we are under the Mohammedans, and they oppress
us; we are very poor and they take every thing
away from us; but we put our trust in the Lord.
My beloved brethren, our nation is like sheep
among the wolves, and if you go after that which
is lost, and seek until you find it, you will rejoice
more over it then, than if it had not been lost.
The Mussulman lords it over us, and on that ac-
count, we ask help from you, in the name of
Christ. Our Lord Jesus has said, 'Blessed are
the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.' And
king David has said, 'Blessed is he that consid-
ereth the poor, the Lord will deliver him in time
of trouble.' Yea, what you do, you do not for
men, but for Christ. And your reward is laid up
where moth and rust do not corrupt, and thieves
do not break through and steal. May all your
treasures be in heaven, and your hearts be there
also."

Having said this, with great simplicity, the
Bishop sat down."

OUT OF THE ABUNDANCE OF THE HEART, THE
MOUTH WILL SPEAK.—A Universalist preacher
writing from the country, complains much of
the indifference of the people in regard to, what
do you think, reader? spiritual things! No; but
in paying his salary, and applies to his case the
words of the hymn:

Lord what a wretched land is this,
That yields us no supplies.

[Watchman.

"BAD THINGS."—A rum seller from the coun-
try, whose bloated and blotched visage, could it
have been hung out at his door, would have serv-
ed as a most appropriate sign to indicate the char-
acter of his employment, recently called at a
store in this city. Well, said one of the firm, on
whom he called, how is business with you? "Ve-
ry poor—very poor.—These temperance cieteras
are bad things for the country. They're just like
these religious cieteras—very bad things."—Mc. Tem.
Journal.

ing your children, should certainly do it. These remarks will apply to the ordinary visitation of S. schools by parents as well as to an attendance on S.S. anniversaries. In both respects we desire that they may be of use to those concerned. We press an attention to this subject upon the consciences and hearts of parents.

By evening some of the ministering brethren had arrived, and we understand the sermon in the evening was preached by Bro. Gates, according to appointment. It was not our privilege to be present.

Church Constituted.

Baptist Church was publicly recognized on the 19th ult., at Torrington, consisting of twenty-eight members. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Elder Erasmus Doty, from 1st Cor. iii, 10-15. Prayer of recognition and address to the Church by Elder Tobey. Right Hand of Fellowship to the Church in behalf of the Council by Elder Bush. Concluding Prayer and Benediction by Eld. Doty. The singing on the occasion conducted by Mr. E. C. Drake, added much to the solemnity and interest felt by the congregation.—Com.

FULLER'S WORKS.—A plan was suggested by the Baptist Record several weeks since for raising a fund by subscription, sufficient to enable the Baptist Publication Society to stereotype the complete works of Andrew Fuller. Should this plan be carried into effect it will enable the publishers to sell the work at a much less price, than it could be afforded by the ordinary method of printing a single edition. The stereotype plates having once been cast, editions may be multiplied to almost any extent. The works of Mr. Fuller are too well known and appreciated by the Christian public generally to require one word in their praise, and we will only add that we hope to see the plan carried into operation. The sum of \$55 dollars has already been subscribed for the purpose.

THE REVIVAL IN NEW LONDON.—By a letter dated February 4th, we learn that the good work is still going forward in this place. Ninety had been baptized in connection with the Second Baptist Church, and sixty in the First. Rev. B. Cook, Jr. has been laboring with the First church several days, and the Rev. Mr. Covell of Bedford, New York, with the Second. The Rev. Mr. Green of Hopkinton, R. I. of the Seventh Day Baptist persuasion, has also rendered very acceptable aid on the occasion. Several were expected to go forward in the ordinance of baptism in both churches, last Sabbath. The Rev. Alfred Gates who has just returned from a visit to the place of his former pastoral labors in Waterford, informs that the work is general from the Connecticut river to the Thames, and that it appears to be extending into the adjoining towns. Upwards of two hundred conversions have occurred in the First and Second churches in Waterford.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.—It appears from a statement made before the meeting of the Board in New York a week or two since, that they have at present about one thousand laborers employed in the missionary field, including females and native assistants. Two hundred and thirty thousand dollars in donations have been received during the past year. The debt of the Board has been reduced since August last, \$37,000. Were each member in the Baptist denomination to contribute the trifling sum of one dollar each for missionary purposes, the sum would amount to more than double that received by the American Board; but as yet the annual receipts have fallen short of 100,000 dollars per annum. Is there not a neglect of duty somewhere?

The dinner given in honor of Mr. Dickens came off at the City Hotel on Tuesday evening last. About eighty persons, we learn, were in attendance. Addresses were made by His Excellency Governor Ellsworth, Hon. J. M. McKim, and several others. Mr. Dickens also addressed the company in a very neat and appropriate speech, during which he remarked, that one object in his writings had been to show that among the poor, and even degraded classes of society, as well as among the rich and high born, were to be found noble, humane and generous feelings.

We learn that a Baptist Society has recently been formed in the town of Ellington. This society was commenced by a few brethren in that place without the assistance of a pastor, and in a short time it numbered in all, about fifty members. The Rev. Warren Cooper, of Pomfret, has been invited to spend a few days with them for the purpose of taking measures for organizing a church.

The revival in Boston is progressing with increased power. Elder Knapp is preaching during the present week at the Rev. Mr. Turnbull's church in the Melodeon.

We learn from the Baptist Advocate, that an increased interest in religion is manifest in the Baptist church in Norwalk, in this state. Rev. W. Woolsey, the pastor of the church, expected to baptize three candidates last Lord's day.

The river is now open, and steam boats have arrived from New York and Springfield during the week. The late rains have caused quite a freshet, and for a few days past the banks of the river have been overflowed. The Hudson river is open.

The United States District court commenced session in this city on Tuesday last, Judge Judson presiding, for the purpose of receiving applications for the benefit of the Bankrupt law.

The following Ticket for State officers was nominated by the Democratic Convention, held in this city on Wednesday last.

Chauncey F. Cleveland, Governor,
William S. Holabird, Lieut. Governor,
Nath. A. Phelps, Secretary,
Robinson S. Hinman, Treasurer,
Gideon Welles, Comptroller.

PASTORAL ADVICE.—A sermon preached in the Baptist church in New Haven, Dec. 5th, 1841. By Thomas C. Teasdale, Pastor of the church.

The occasion of this sermon was the contemplated absence of the pastor from his church during the winter, and being thus called upon to part for a season, the author embraced the opportunity to give the "pastoral advice" contained in it. The subjects embraced in the discourse, are, the importance of communion with God, in private and family devotion; the careful study of the Scriptures; the duty of maintaining, and especially of attending upon the public worship of God in our own places of devotion. The duty of watching over one another, of loving one another, and of forgiving those who do us wrong. This sermon might be read with profit by all professing Christians, and we should be glad to have it placed in the hands of as many as possible.

THE MUTE CHRISTIAN UNDER THE SMARTING ROD; with sovereign antidotes for every case, is the title of a work recently published by Seth Goldsmith, Boston. It was written by the Rev. Thomas Brooks, of London, where the book was originally published in the year 1669. The reader will find in it much practical and sound religious instruction, adapted to the case of every true believer in the Lord Jesus Christ. It will repay for a perusal.

The Hon. William Sprague of Rhode Island, has been elected Senator in Congress in place of the Hon. Mr. Dixon, deceased.

The following communication was received too late for insertion in last week's paper.

(Correspondence of the Secretary.)

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 31, 1842.

MESSES. EDITORS.—Although considerably hurried, I have contrived to spare a few moments, to give your readers some items relative to matters in the Metropolis. The past week has been one in many respects disgraceful to the nation, and to the body which professes to represent it. It has also been one of great importance, as giving indications of the approaching period when the great questions of slavery, and of the dissolution of the Union, must come up, and when our country will be agitated from centre to circumference by the discussion.

The first appearance of the tempest was the presentation of a petition by Hon. J. Q. Adams, which he had received from Habersham Co., Georgia; the prayer of which was that Mr. Adams might be removed from the office of chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs, as the petitioners regarded him as a monomaniac. The member from Habersham Co. (Mr. Habersham) gave it as his opinion, that the whole affair was a hoax. Mr. Adams contended that he had a right to defend himself, and in doing so, proceeded to read some extracts from Mr. H. A. Wise's letter to his constituents and to make some rather severe comments upon them. Mr. Wise retorted with a great deal of spirit, and the contest continued through the day.

The discussion would probably have terminated here, had not Mr. Adams the ensuing morning, in accordance with his well known views on the right of petition, presented a petition from sundry individuals in Haverrhill, Mass. praying that Congress would take measures for the peaceful dissolution of the Union; Mr. A. on presenting this petition, moved that it should be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report the reasons why the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted. Mr. Wise, of Va., immediately rose, and inquired whether it would be in order to offer a resolution to censure the gentleman from Mass. (Mr. Adams). After some conversational debate, Mr. Gilmer, of Va., offered a resolution in the following words:

"Resolved, That in presenting to the consideration of this House, a petition for the dissolution of the Union, the member from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) has justly incurred the censure of this House."

After some debate, Mr. T. F. Marshall, of Ky., offered a substitute, setting forth that the presenting of a petition of this kind involved the guilt of high treason, and subordination of perjury; that the member from Mass. might well be held for this act to merit expulsion from the House, and that the House deem it an act of grace and mercy, when they only inflict upon him their severest censure; for the rest, they turn him over to his own conscience, and to the indignation of all true American citizens. Mr. Marshall spoke at some length on presenting this substitute, stating he was influenced by no motives of personal hostility, and by no rancorous party spirit, but that he deemed the offence so serious, as to require a rebuke as stern as his resolutions proposed to inflict. After he had concluded, Mr. Adams addressed the House briefly, and Mr. Wise demanded the reading of Washington's Farewell Address. After the reading, Mr. Wise proceeded at great length to attack Mr. Adams, and attempted, but not with very great success, to show that there was a party here, controlled entirely by English influence, whose settled design it was to destroy the confederacy of the states, and to bring about, by violent means, the abolition of slavery; and that Mr. Adams was at the head of that party in this country. After he had concluded, Mr. Adams raised a point of order, viz: that the crimes with which he was charged (high treason and subordination of perjury) were not within the jurisdiction of the House, and that consequently the House could not entertain the resolution. In presenting this point to the consideration of the House, Mr. A. defended himself with great ability. Mr. Marshall rejoined, attempting to show that it was not the presenter of the petition, but the petitioners themselves, against whom the charge of high treason and subordination of perjury lay, and that as Mr. Adams was only indirectly guilty of these crimes by presenting the petition, he judged came within the jurisdiction of the House.

On Thursday Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, delivered a speech on the question of censure, which did him much credit. He opposed the resolution, and advocated the re-issuing of the 21st Rule, and when he spoke on the subject of abolition, it was with a frankness and an apparent desire to possess right views on the subject, which argued well for his candor, and the honesty of his heart. He warned the members of the House that they would be injuring themselves, much more than Mr. Adams, by suffering him to return to his constituents, a martyr to the right of petition. After he had concluded, Mr. Bots, of Va., took the floor, and spoke very ably on the same side. He was followed by Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, who, as usual, took the middle ground, and discharged his artillery at both sides. On Friday Mr. Marshall, of Ky., again took the floor, and defended his position in an argument of about two hours duration. To this Mr. Adams replied in a speech of equal length, in the course of which he was, at times, terribly sarcastic. He demanded a trial by his peers, and offered several resolutions of enquiry from the President re-

specting matters, concerning which, he said it was necessary for him to be informed. As some of these resolutions bore rather heavily on certain members of the House, they occasioned several acrimonious retorts, and the words liar, traitor, &c., were, as on preceding days of the week, bandied about without ceremony. On Friday evening the subject was laid over to this week. The Senate during the week past have rejected the Bill which passed the other House, for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, by a majority of 1, 22 voting for repeal and 23 against it. The law, therefore, goes into operation to-morrow.

Pending the debate in the House, which I have detailed, Mr. Boardman, of your State, and Mr. Campbell, of Tennessee, both members of the House, became so much excited in discussing the question, as to forget the conduct becoming gentlemen, and to attack each other with their fists in front of one of the principal Hotels in the city; Mr. Campbell commenced the attack; they were speedily separated, but not before they had inflicted several severe blows upon each other.

Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, a member of the Senate from R. Island, deceased here on Saturday last. His disease was pleurisy, ending in a pulmonary affection. It is said that the third daughter of President Tyler is to be married this evening to a young lawyer of Richmond, by the name of Waller.

In haste, yours,

MEDICUS.

Selected Summary.

From the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce, Feb. 8.

Later from China.

By the Bark Valparaiso, Capt. Lockwood, we have received Canton dates to the 12th of Oct. which is eight days later than the letters previously received.

All was quiet at Amoy, and there is no doubt that the fleet reached Chusan the middle of September. The commander of Keshen is certain, instead of his being recalled.

Accounts from Macao say that Ninpo had been taken by the British, and that they had also destroyed one of the Bogue Forts which the Chinese were repairing.

The Chinese were removing the obstructions in the mouth of the river, and their behavior to foreigners was entirely changed from their former arbitrary and dictatorial manner.

Extract of a letter, dated

MACAO, Oct. 12.

There is little change at Canton, except that the English merchants have left the place almost entirely. Capt. Nias, naval officer in command, has sent the steamer Madagascar up the coast, it is supposed, for orders from Sir H. Pottinger, as to the course he is to pursue towards the Chinese, who have broken the treaty made with Captain Elliot, by filling up the channel of the Macao passage, so that they say, no ships of war can pass up, and by preparing to rebuild the fort at Shamen, a short distance, as you are aware, above the factories. The fortifications at Whangtung, which were left when the other Bogue Forts were blown up, have been recently destroyed by the English.

There is a report here, (you know how the air is filled with rumors) that a chop has been received at Canton from Peking, which left the latter place after the arrival of the new Plenipotentiary was known there, which intimates that an arrangement of the difficulties may be made, if the British do not insist upon Hong Kong, or the cession of any other part of the Chinese territory. We have yet to hear what effect will be produced at the capital by the news of the capture of Amoy, and the lesson it teaches them, that they cannot hope to contend with success against the discipline and bravery of the British troops.

Letters received here from Amoy, say that the forces met no opposition after sealing the walls, and in fact found no one in the forts except the men chained to the guns; a proof of the cowardice of the privates and of the mandarins and other officers who would leave them under such circumstances.

PEKIN GAZETTE.—6 Moon 2 day (July 19).—The imperial will has been received. I order Keshen to be delivered over to the great council of the imperial kindred, who are to meet with the members of the board of punishment, and having determined from evidence his crime, to record it in a duly prepared report. Respect this.

The imperial will has been received. I order that the already degraded (from being a) great minister of state, Keshen, according to the sentence of the great council of the imperial kindred, be detained in prison until autumn (9th moon) Oct. 15th to Sept. 12, when he is to be headed according to his sentence. Respect this.

YELLOW FEVER.—We understand that a clerk in the employ of J. S. McFarlane, Esq., by the name of William M. Minor, of Stonington, Conn. died yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, of yellow fever, with black vomit, at the infirmary of Doctors Mackey & Campbell. This is strange, indeed.—N. O. Picayune of Jan. 27.

The following is from the New London Gazette of Wednesday, the 2d inst.

The sale of spirituous liquors in New London during the present year is prohibited. The town Meeting, called on Monday last, to determine upon the expediency of granting licenses, refused to act upon the subject. As soon as the meeting was organized, a motion was made and carried, to adjourn "without day." This, according to the statute, amounts to a prohibition as in order to sell it is necessary that the town should grant liberty. Immediately after the adjournment, a part of those present organized themselves into a Temperance Meeting, and listened to several addresses made on the occasion, by members of the Washington Society, and others.

STARTLING AS WELL AS STRANGE.—Virginia is divided by the Blue Ridge in two distinct sections, one occupied by planters, with slaves, and the other mostly by an intelligent white farming population. A Washington correspondent says among the wonders of the day at Washington is the novel and extraordinary phenomenon presented in the notice of a petition from Virginia for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia! It is signed by ninety-three men in Lewis county, which is in the Northern part of the interior of the state—a free-laboring, grain-growing district which has been much filled up lately with the sturdy Northern farmers who have been emigrating thither from Pennsylvania. A significant portent, and a notable sign of the times!—Phila. Gazette.

THE WAGES OF SIX IS DEATH.—On Friday night last, the peace of our usually quiet city was broken by the commission of a brutal murder. The unfortunate victim was a colored woman of the name of Adelia Harris. Her murderer was a gambler, named Fletcher Heath. Jealousy is supposed to have led Heath to destroy his victim, with whom he had been living for some time. She had just returned from the theatre, accompanied by a man named Wells, the associate of Heath, the two being connected in keeping a gambling establishment. Heath first attempted to assassinate his partner, by stepping up behind him and firing a pistol close to his ear. He inflicted a dangerous wound, but it is believed that Wells will recover. He then burst in a panel of the door of the house where the woman lodged, attacked her with a large bowie knife, inflicting two or three severe wounds which deprived her of life in a few minutes. On her return from a scene of dissipation and vice, without preparation, or a moment's time to implore mercy, she was sent by her associate in iniquity to meet her doom at the bar of God.

The murderer was arrested on Saturday night, by officers Pearce and White, in Sussex Co., about 30 miles from Petersburg, and brought to this city on Sunday, and safely lodged in jail.—Rel. Herald.

The oldest woman in Boston is Mrs. Elizabeth Chase, who was 102 years old on the 27th of October last. Her husband is tolerably good, her sight strong, and she walks with a quick, brisk step, and without the aid of a cane.—The oldest man living in Boston, is William Abrams, who was born on the 16th of January, 1744, and completed his 98th year in January last. He is a tailor by trade, and made with his hands the clothes he now wears when he was only 95. He is in good health, and retains his sight and hearing wonderfully well. He goes to market and gets his food for exercise. He has 124 descendants—namely, 9 children 54 grand-children, 60 great-grand-children, and one great-great-grand-child.

It now takes only a few weeks to go from England to the East Indies as it occupied months some years ago, to perform the journey.

RHODE ISLAND.—Affairs in this little State appear to be assuming a somewhat serious aspect. A voluntary convention, called the Suffrage Convention, assembled not long since, forming a constitution, presented it for the adoption of the people, and lately the constitution as accepted by the people of the State, and a day has been appointed for the choice of State officers under this new Constitution. It will be recollected that the State has hitherto been governed under the original Charter of "Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," received from the British Sovereigns; and such have been the changes in the relative population of the different parts of the State, that the apportionment of representation is now very unequal. There has long been much uneasiness on this subject among the people, and the regularly constituted government failing to effect any change this Voluntary Suffrage Convention undertook to set the matter right.

The Legislature, in the mean time, is in session under the old form, and have passed resolutions declaring that these proceedings are "a usurpation of the powers of the government, in violation of the rights of the existing government, and of the rights of the people at large." That the Convention called and organized in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State is the only body which they can recognize as authorized to form a constitution, and that this General Assembly will maintain its own proper authority and protect and defend the legal and constitutional rights of the people.—Chr. Watchman.

SNOOKING MISTAKE.—We learn by a gentleman from Bennington, Wyoming Co., that a most heart-rending occurrence happened at that place. It appears that a Mr. Dayton, while busily engaged at labor in a barn, was somewhat annoyed by a neighbor's cow, and after driving and beating her from the barn until his patience was exhausted, he resolved on some more efficient mode of ridding himself of his tormentor. He accordingly secreted himself on one side of the door, with a pitchfork in his hand. At this instant a boy living with Mr. Dayton, appeared in the door, with a horse he had led to water, and horrid to relate, Mr. D., mistaking him for the cow, plunged it into his face, once entering his nose, which caused his death two days after.—Aurora Watch.

Rev. Mr. Backus, of the First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, fainted in his pulpit recently, and was obliged to dismiss his congregation. The repeated instances of the sudden illness of the clergy on the Sabbath, may be attributed mainly to wretched ventilation and the defective manner in which the public apartments are heated.

The scarlet and typhus fever is very prevalent in Rhode Island and the adjoining border of Massachusetts, and many people have died of it. Among these in Rhode Island, is the lady of General Albert Green, the Attorney General of that State. They had been married but six weeks at the time of her death.

A SINGULAR WILL.—A tavern keeper in Andover, Vt. died a few days since, leaving property to the amount of about four thousand dollars. During his last sickness, when aware that his end was near, he made his will, distributing his property in the following order:—"To four of his children he gave one dollar each—to his wife one half the remainder of his wealth, and to his youngest son, who is foolish, the other half. The four boys to come in possession of the dollar each in one year after his death.—The widow and youngest son, who were to possess the bulk of his property, were to have the use of it during their lives, and after their decease, the remainder was to be put at interest for one hundred years, then to be expended in building a school house in Brattleborough, in that State. The man is said to have been in his right mind.—Atlas.

LOSS OF MISSIONARY CLOTHING.—The Detroit Advertiser says a very large quantity of Missionary Clothing of every description, was destroyed by the recent fire. It appears that there were ninety large boxes filled with clothing, dry goods and ordinary wearing apparel, stored in one of the rooms of the Museum Building, on Griswold street. Their aggregate value could not have been less than \$6000 or \$7000. They belonged to the Presbyterian denomination, and were designed for the Missionary families in the Western States and Territories. About 25 boxes were saved by great exertions and the residue were totally consumed.

THE EARL OF MURGRAVE.—The newspapers seem determined to make Judy of themselves about this young gentleman. First they announced him as an eminent literary person, mistaking him for his father, the Marquis of Normandy, who, when Viscount Normandy, wrote a pair of passable novels; and now a paragraph is going the rounds in which his descent is claimed from William Pitt, "a pretty good fellow" on the Kennebec river, in Maine, and captain of an Eastern coaster." Now the ancestor of Lord Murgrave was William Phipps, who was knighted by James II.; and appointed Governor of Massachusetts, where he died in 1694. He was, however, the son of a farmer in the north district of Maine; and he acquired his baronetcy by signal services in America, both in a military and naval capacity. In one of the early wars he commanded the first and very successful colonial expedition against Quebec. In 1687 he succeeded in raising a Spanish galleon, which had been sunk in the West Indies, loaded with gold and jewels valued at £300,000, for which he was awarded by a grant of £16,000. He commanded the expedition which captured Port Royal, and was the first Governor of Massachusetts under the new charter. The Earl, who by the way is only Earl by courtesy, his true appellation being the Hon. George Phipps, is twenty-three years old, and attached to a regiment in Canada, which he has come out, we presume, to rejoin. He was in Canada last winter, if we remember right.—N. Y. Commercial.

Marriages.

At New York, 22d ult., by Rev. Dr. De Witt, Mr. Calvin L. Coles, of N. Y., to Miss Mary McMahon, of New Milford, Ct.

Deaths.

In this city, the 5th inst. Mr. Horace W. Humphrey, aged 33. Mr. Humphrey was one of the converts who united with the First Baptist church last winter, and during his short religious career was a devoted, consistent Christian. For many years previous to his conversion he had believed in the doctrine of universal salvation, and during his sickness frequently spoke of the goodness of God in bringing him to see his error, and embrace the Saviour by a living faith. Few men have died amongst us more esteemed. His loss will be deeply felt, not only by his afflicted family, but by the church and society at large.

In this city, 2d ult., John Edward, aged 15 months, only child of George W. and Fanny E. Kappel.

In E. W. Hartford, on the 9th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Chalk, aged 78.

At Willington, on the 4th inst. of measles, Elisha, Jr., only child of Rev. Elisha Cushman, aged 2 years and 3 months.

At North Haven, 4th inst. Isaac Stiles, Esq., aged 59.—He was Postmaster of that town.

At Darlington, S. C., 23d ult. of consumption, Samuel Frisbie, Jr., son of Deacon Samuel Frisbie, of Branford.

Receipts for the week ending Feb. 10, 1842.
Hector Hubbard, 1 75; Lydia Crode, 2 00; D. Grover, 5 00; Henry Church, 2 00; (per hand Rev. R. V. Lyon), Mrs. Fanny Smith, 3 00; Stephen R. Nelson, 6 50; James Ketcham, Esq., 2 00.

STRATFORD, Jan. 12, 1842.
DEA. GILBERT.—My dear brother.—Inclosed are five dollars for the relief of Revs. P. C. and A. Munster, now in prison for their boldness in the cause of Christ.

James H. Linsley, \$4. Mrs. S. B. Linsley, \$1.
The Treasurer also acknowledges the receipt of thirty dollars from the First Baptist Church and congregation in Colebrook, to constitute Rev. Zalmon Tobey a life-member of the Am. Bap. Home Mission Society.

The Rev. C. G. Sommers acknowledges the receipt of two dollars from the Rev. J. S. Anderson, Stonington, Ct., for the relief of P. C. and A. Munster.

A CARD.—The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Thirty Dollars from the 1st Baptist Church and Congregation in Colebrook, to constitute him a life member of the "Am. Bap. Home Mission Society."
Feb. 7, 1842.
ZALMON TOBEY, Pastor.

The Hartford Co. Temperance Society will meet in Newington, on the 4th Tuesday, the 22d day of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Services in the afternoon at half-past one.

CONNECTICUT LITERARY INSTITUTION.

The Spring Term of the Connecticut Literary Institution will commence on Wednesday, 23d inst. This Institution affords the facilities of a thorough education in the common and higher branches of English Studies, and in the Languages, so far as is necessary for admission to College, or in a course extended according to the wishes of the students. Indigent students disposed to labor, can generally find employment in the Steward's premises, or in the village, and in this way defray a part or all of their expenses. The thorough instruction afforded, the judicious and efficient general discipline, and the marked and salutary moral influence of the Institution, inspire the Trustees with renewed confidence to recommend it to the liberal patronage of age which it so highly merits, and which it has hitherto received.
D. Ives, Sec.
Suffield, Feb. 8, 1842.

Notice.

THE first number of the "Baptist Memorial," a very important, useful, and interesting periodical is now received and ready for delivery at the Book Store of the Subscriber, No. 180 Main st.

GURDON ROBINS.

SECOND VOLUME

OF THE

CHRISTIAN WORLD.

A Monthly Publication—Designed for all Denominations of Christians.
January, 1842.

EDITOR'S ADDRESS:

T. H. STOCKTON, PHILADELPHIA.

The attention of the public is very respectfully solicited to the following statements, illustrative of the character of this periodical.

I.—ITS OBJECT.—The CHRISTIAN WORLD is devoted to the advancement of ALL CHRISTIAN INTERESTS.

II.—ITS PLAN.—This periodical contains FOUR MAIN DEPARTMENTS:—1. Bible Christianity. 2. Organized Christianity. 3. Connections of Christianity. 4. A Christian Miscellany. As far as practicable, the first will be occupied by original and independent expositions of the Religion of Christ, as found in the Bible; the second, by original sketches of all Churches and Benevolent Institutions—each association to be represented by competent authority of its own; the third, by original reviews, on strict Christian principles, of such subjects as the Government, Literature, and Philosophy, Science, and the Art of the World; and the fourth, by geographical, historical, and biographical characters, events, descriptions; poetry, anecdotes, aphorisms; general intelligence, statistics, &c.

III.—ITS MEANS.—1. A CHOICE CIRCLE OF CORRESPONDENTS, qualified by ample PERSONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS and SOCIAL CONNECTIONS and DISTINCTIONS, to furnish all departments, richly, with ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS. The first volume contained contributions from thirty writers—including eighteen ministers of the Gospel, some of whom are of high reputation—representing, in whole, eleven Christian denominations.

2. AN EXTENSIVE SELECTION OF THE MOST VALUABLE PERIODICAL AND OCCASIONAL PUBLICATIONS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN—especially such as may be consulted as ORGANS of the interests and institutions comprehended in the PLAN.

IV.—STYLE AND TERMS OF PUBLICATION.—1. STYLE.—As heretofore, the regular publication will consist of one number, of eight pages, in large, quarto form, enclosed in a cover, every month. Occasionally the pages will be multiplied.

2. EMBELLISHMENTS.—The JANUARY No. is adorned with a fine print, from a London plate, of the PLAN of JERUSALEM, from a drawing by CATHERWOOD. As such embellishments are, however, very expensive, the frequency of their appearance will depend on the profits of the work.

3. TERMS.—One copy, \$1.25 per annum; five copies, \$5.—always in advance. No subscription will be received without the money. Postmasters will frank letters with remittances.

At a Court of Probate holden at Suffield, within and for the District of Suffield, on the 2d day of Feb. A. D. 1842.

Present, LUTHER LOOMIS, Esq. Judge.

UPON the petition of HORACE SHELTON, of Suffield, in the County of Hartford, shewing to this Court that he is guardian of Aurelia M. Gillett, James F. Gillett, and Horace M. Gillett, of said Suffield, within said district, minors, that said minors are the owners of real estate situated in said Suffield, viz:—the Gillett farm so called, bounded south on highway, east on land belonging to the heirs of Oliver Sheldon deceased, and the heirs of Oliver Parsons deceased; north on land owned by Edwin Kent, Albert Kent, Levi Stanley, and heirs of Oliver Sheldon, deceased; west on land belonging to Martin Sheldon and Edwin Kent, containing about one hundred and ten acres, together with the buildings thereon standing, valued at about three thousand dollars. That it would be for the interest of said minors to have said land and buildings sold, and the avails loaned on good security, as the law requires; praying for liberty to sell said property for the purposes aforesaid, as per petition on file.

It is ordered by this Court that said guardian give notice of said application, by causing the same to be published in one of the newspapers printed in Hartford, in the County of Hartford, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the hearing; and that said petition will be heard at the Probate Office in said district, on the twenty-sixth day of March next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Certified from record. LUTHER LOOMIS, Judge.

Suffield, Feb. 2, 1842.

Removal.

A. N. CLARK & CO., No. 232 Main street, one door south American Hotel, and nearly opposite their former location, have taken the above stand for the purpose of dealing in GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.

To our friends in the city and from the country, who have thus far continued to patronize us, we invite a continuance of their favors, and shall endeavor to please and give satisfaction.

Great inducements will be held out to purchasers which cannot be surpassed by other establishments in this city. Of this particular you will be convinced by an examination of Goods and prices. Long experience has revealed to us, fair and honorable dealing is attended with prosperity. This for our Motto: "WE SHALL GO AHEAD." The above principles strictly adhered to.

Money refunded for every description of Goods not answering the recommendation.

Porto Rico, Trinidad and N. Orleans Molasses; St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans Sugar; Brown and white Havana do; Loaf and Lump do; Pulverized Loaf do.

Fresh Tea; Java, Loguira and Rio Coffee; keg and box Raisins; Soap; Starch; &c. Winter Sperm Oil; Whisk do; Sperm and Tallow Candles; Fancy Soap; Ground Spices; Indigo; T. I. ground, rock, and sack Salt, &c.; Wooden Ware, Mats, &c.

ET All the above Goods, with many others, for sale on the most favorable terms. Don't mistake the place, one door south American Hotel, No. 232 Main street. Orders for any kind of Goods in our establishment promptly attended to.

A. N. CLARK & CO.
N. B. All kinds of country produce wanted, for which will be paid the highest market price in goods or cash.
A. N. CLARK & CO.
A. N. CLARK, GEORGE MYGATT.

Poetry.

From the New Hampshire Book.
The Miracle.

BY CHARLES J. FOX, Esq.
Mid-day upon Judea's plains. The air
Was hot and parched and motionless. There came
And sat beside a fountain underneath
The shadow of a palm, a Jewish mother,
And in her arms her first-born. He had been
A beautiful boy and laughing, with an eye
Beaming with love and gladness, and fair hair
That clustered round his forehead and fell down
In curly ringlets. On his cheek were sealed
Low's rosiest dimples. Well might she be proud
Of her fair child, and all her soul seemed bound
In his existence. But the rose had faded
From his full cheek, and from his eye the light
Of gladness now was passing. In their stead
The hectic and the glare of fever burned.
Cheating her hopes with seeming, till the moon
Wang out by anguish, and the quick deep breath,
Told the reality!

And he must die!
Her beautiful and precious!—He must fade
Like a torn flower at noon-day, and be laid
In the cold grave to moulder. But she clung
To hope even in despair, for not till death
A mother's hope shall falter. So she pressed
The curls aside that shaded his high brow,
And when the fresh breeze fanned him he looked up
And faintly smiled, and murmured, while she breathed
A softened lullaby.
Now lay thee down and sleep!
My beautiful, my first-born!—for the breeze
Is fanning thee, and the fountain's melodies
In lulling music creep.
Sleep on thy mother's breast!
So fair! it cannot be that thou shalt die!
God! who hast given him, bend down thine eye!
Hear thou my fond request!
How dear art thou, my boy!
How have I watched thy slumbers, seen thee smile,
And heard thee lip thy father's name the while,
With more than mortal joy!
What art thou murmuring now?
Dreaming of pleasant fields, and beautiful flowers,
And chasing butterflies in summer hours
With flushed and joyous brow?
Moaning? How hot his cheek!
Would that thy mother could but bear thy pain!
Oh! would that I could see thee smile again!
How pale! Oh! wake thee! speak!

Suddenly there came
Over his face a tremor, and a chill,
And ashy paleness. Could it be indeed
That he was dead!
Morn on the hills! There was a multitude,
And one within their midst spake to the crowd,
"Like one who had authority." At his words
Of awe and yet of comfort, all were bowed
In wondering silence. Then to his feet there sprang
That mother with her boy upon her breast,
Her own dead boy, and knelt her down and wept.
"Master! thou canst!—speak but the word—he lives!"
Then he bent down, and raised her quick, and smiled,
And pointed up to heaven,—"as he would say,
"Nay! not to me the praise!" "Tis he, the Father,
Who giveth and who taketh. Bless his name
That he hath healed thine anguish!"

"Mother, dear mother!"
Oh, who can tell how deep a gladness filled
Her stricken heart, when the fair child looked up,
And whispered, "mother," "Think ye, did not her son
Swear with thanksgiving to her God, who bowed
And heard her prayers?"
Yet the same power that bade
The stillled pulse beat, the glared eye beam again,
Uphelds every moment. Did his hand
Cease to support an instant, what were we,
But clouds of earth as lifeless as the dust.
We tread beneath us! Shall not we then praise,
Even with thy mother's lips, Him who hath made
And kept us, and still keeps us.—Him whose eye,
Unsleeping, watches o'er each step, each breath,
Whether we wake or slumber?

Miscellaneous.

Anecdote of Thomas Paine.

We lately came across, in the course of our reading, the following old anecdote of a man, who seems to have acquired, in the course of his career, as much unenviable notoriety, as Estros, tratus, who fired the temple of Diana. The publication of this anecdote is not now inopportune, as the reverence with which the Bible was wont to be regarded, appears to be daily diminishing. The anecdote is as follows, and was originally published in the New York Spectator:—*Morning Star*.

"One very warm evening, about twenty years ago, passing the house where Thomas boarded, the lower window was open, and seeing him sitting close by, and being on speakable terms, I stepped in for a half hour's chat; seven or eight of his friends were also present, whose doubts and his own, he was laboring to remove by a long talk about the story of Joshua commanding the sun and moon to stand still, &c., and concluded by denouncing the Bible as the worst of books, and that it had occasioned more mischief and bloodshed than any book ever printed—and was believed only by fools, and designing knaves, &c. Here he paused, and while he was replenishing his tumbler with his favorite brandy and water, a person, who I afterwards found was an intruder, like myself, asked Mr. Paine if ever he was in Scotland?—The answer was, yes.

So have I been, continues the speaker; and the Scotch are the greatest bigots with the Bible I ever met—it is their school book, their houses and their churches are furnished with Bibles, and if they travel but a few miles from home, their Bible is always their companion; yet, continues the speaker, in no country where I have travelled have I seen the people so comfortable and happy: their poor are not in such abject poverty as I have seen in other countries; by their bigoted custom of going to church on Sundays, they save the wages which they earn through the week, which in other countries that I have visited, is generally spent by mechanics and other young men in tavern and frolics on Sundays; and of all the foreigners who land on our shores, none are so much sought after for servants, and to fill places where trust is reposed, as the Scotch; you rarely find them in taverns, the watch house, alms house, bridewell, or state prison. Now, says he, if the Bible is so bad a book, those who use it most would be the worst of people—but the reverse is the case. This was a sort of argument Paine was not prepared to answer, and a historical fact which could not be denied—so without saying a word, he lifted a candle from the table, and walked up stairs; his disciples slipped out one by one, and left the speaker and myself to enjoy the scene."

Spirited.—Two women in Salem, seeing a sailor lying drunk in the street, raised him up, and led him half a mile to a temperance meeting, where he signed the pledge.

From the Christian Watchman.

Retaliation.

A letter from Mobile, published in the New York Journal of Commerce, gives the information of a law just announced in that city, "authorizing the Sheriff to take charge of all colored men on board the vessels in this Bay, imprison them, and charge about \$7 each for his trouble. He is also to require bonds from the captains for the sum of \$200 for each man, that he will take them away on his departure with his ship. These vexatious proceedings have no origin in any recent occurrence, or cause of uneasiness, but the old Jewish rule of retaliation—a sort of combination in the South, by way of offset in the Abolition agitation. The number of blacks in the Bay is said to be 350, which are now to be thrown into prison, suffering the privations of criminals, for no evil deed or action."

How oppressive and wicked are these measures, and how entirely opposite to the spirit of the gospel! No wonder the tender and benevolent Cowper exclaimed,

"My ear is pained,
My soul is sick with every day's report
Of wrong and outrage with which earth is filled."

A HEROIC BISHOP.—Of O'Brien, Bishop of Emly, in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, Dr. Bourke gives the following account:—"He was so active in persuading the Irish to hold out against Cromwell's forces, that Ireton, during the siege of Limerick, offered him forty thousand pounds, (about \$166,983) to desert from his exhortations, and quit the city, with a passport to any other kingdom. This offer he refused heroically, in consequence of which he was exempted from pardon, tried and condemned to be hanged, and beheaded. He bore the sentence with resignation, and behaved to his last moments with manly fortitude. He addressed Ireton with a prophetic spirit, accusing him of the highest injustice, threatening him with life for life, and summoning him to the tribunal of God, in a few days. Ireton caught the plague in eight days, and died soon after, (26th Nov., 1651,) raging and raving of this unfortunate prelate, whose unjust condemnation he imagined hurried on his death."

JOE SMITH'S LATEST DISCOVERY.—It is stated in several papers, that Smith has found a stone which communicates to him the miraculous power of discovering things hidden, and of translating unknown languages. There is little doubt that he will turn his new power to some account in magnifying his own importance.

A GOOD IDEA.—A short time since I heard a subscriber say that he occasionally handed a paper to his neighbors, they read it, and were pleased with it, and in this way he expected to obtain many subscribers. If all our brethren and friends would go to work in this way, our list would be greatly increased in less than one month.

FOR NEW BOOTS.—A pint of linseed oil, two ounces of bees-wax, two ounces of spirits of turpentine, and half an ounce of Burgundy pitch, slowly melted together, and then applied to new boots, will render them water tight without becoming stiff. One who has tried it for several years, believes that his shoe-maker's bill has been reduced by it one half.

Sober Soaker.—One who drinks temperately, moderately, occasionally, fashionably, genteelly, politely, tastefully, liberally, comfortably, happily, coldly, warmly, nicely, richly, poorly, finally, insensibly.

For the Christian Secretary.

Hints to Youth.

The season of youth may emphatically be called the spring time of life. It is at this early period of immature years that habits become fixed, and the character formed for subsequent life. The maxim is invariably true, "as the twig is bent, so the tree inclines." Thus it is with youth; if the mind becomes subjected to a proper course of discipline, and early stored with useful knowledge, it will expand, and its conceptions continue to enlarge. But if the youthful mind is neglected and left to grope in ignorance, the natural affections of the heart will become immorized, and all the noble powers of the mind debased far beneath the dignity of man. It needs no exemplification to illustrate the utility of intellectual improvement. No intelligent and enquiring mind can be insensible of the infinite importance of a well disciplined and enlightened understanding.

The age in which we live is one which earnestly calls upon every youth, to make speedy preparations for the labors and important duties which must soon devolve upon him. The season of youth appears to be the most important one in the whole life of man. The mind is more susceptible of improvement when an individual is young, and therefore it is the more important that it be properly cultivated at this season of its progression. Whatever may be the impressions made on the minds of youth, they will remain firmly fixed and the progress of time cannot easily efface them. My young friends, the amount of knowledge which you acquire, and the habits and characters you now form in youth, are to be your chart and directory through all the meanderings and vicissitudes of life. Under such considerations it appears that the education and formation of your characters are of vast importance. No one can but admit that a good education is not only desirable, but absolutely necessary for every one to possess, in order that they may be able to transact the ordinary business of life. We too, live in a republic where every man becomes a sovereign by having a voice in appointing our rulers to office. And if he be destitute of the general principles of the primary branches of education, he is not qualified to fill those stations in life which will necessarily devolve upon him. Neither will he be able to discharge those duties which an enlightened republican government necessarily requires. The strength and safety of a republic depends much upon the virtue and intelligence of its youth. This class of persons has with much propriety, been denominated the flower of a country, and the rising hope of its future prosperity.

When we look forward a few short years, we see the aspect of society entirely changed. Those venerable parents who are now toiling and striving to promote your best interest, will soon pass off the stage of life, and leave all their affairs to your control. Those who are now the acting members

of society are fast passing the meridian of life, and will soon go down to the grave, as their forefathers already have gone. Who are to rise and fill their places? To whom are to be committed the invaluable interests of our community? Who are to sustain its responsibilities, and discharge its duties? It is the youth and rising generation. It is you who are in the bloom of youth and morning of life. You my friends are under great responsibilities to improve your time and talents, and make every effort possible, to prepare yourselves for those high stations and important trusts of honor, which are soon to be committed to your care. The various departments of business and trust, our courts of justice, and halls of legislation; our civil religious and literary institutions; all in short that constitute society, and tends to make life useful and happy, are to be put into the hands of those who are now in youth, and subject to their control.

The youth of our country cannot take a rational view of the stations to which they are advancing, or the duties that are soon to be enjoined upon them, without feeling deeply their need of high and peculiar qualifications. If a young man cannot be made to consider what he is, and what he is to become in future life, nothing worthy or good can be expected of him. And unhappily this is the character of too many young men of our country. There are many who appear to be totally unconscious of their future enjoyment and happiness, and live as if the whole of their existence were comprised in the passing hour. Thus seemingly unconscious of any future event, nor cast forward a thought to their coming days. But such indifference relative to the well-being and future destiny of man is to be deprecated, and is debasing the character of rational and intelligent beings. Man was made for a nobler end than thus to pass away his life in romance and trifling. He was made for thought and reflection; he was made to serve God his Maker, to preserve and transmit to his generation a life of beneficence.

This my young friends, is a consideration of important magnitude, and demands your serious attention. You cannot take a just view of your state and prospects, without feeling that you are placed in circumstances of deep and solemn interest. Our Creator has placed us here in the midst of a changing and transient scene; to sojourn a little while as probationers for eternity then pass away to be here no more.

Man kind are formed for society, for duty, and for happiness. Those of our fellow beings around us are to feel the good or ill effects of our conduct long after we have rendered up an account to our Maker and Judge.

How great and how all important it is for such rational and intelligent beings as we are, to improve this probationary state, by preparation for that which is to come. The life is like the morning mist beneath the refulgent rays of the sun, quick yields to death's relentless grasp. For what is life if it is but a vapor, an inch or two of time compared with eternity. And according as the never dying soul is fitted for happiness in this life, so will be its future destiny through the endless ages of eternity.

"Life is the time to serve the Lord,
The time to ensure the great reward."

How then ought such mortal and accountable beings as mankind are to improve their fleeting moments of time? What preparation becomes necessary to secure that boon of blissful happiness beyond the grave?

The book of Divine inspiration is replete with answers to these inquiries. "Love the Lord thy God, and serve him with a perfect heart and willing mind." "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth," &c.

These things demand our immediate attention, as life is so uncertain. Death is constantly making its ravages among us, seizing those of every age, condition and rank.

None can escape when once he marks the prey,
The youth in bloom, soon crops and wastes away;
The giant frame, the middling and the fair,
The blooming, and the bud, alike must share.

Who can be so lost to all sensibility, and regardless of their own best interest, as to make it a matter of indifference what course of conduct they pursue in life? Those who may thus sport along indulging false conceptions of their future state, amid the glare of truth, and gospel light, violates every principle of common prudence. It is the imperious duty especially of youth, to take these things into serious consideration. I am the more anxious to impress this subject upon your minds, because I consider your present and future happiness most intimately connected with it. If a young man, or woman is loose in their principles and habits; if they live without plan and without object, spending their time in idleness and vain amusements, there is little hope they will ever become worthy members of society. Though a person be endowed with all the acquisitions of knowledge that genius, talent and science can afford, or be in possession of wealth equal to a Girard, or Astor; if he be not possessed of a good moral character he is not a wholesome member of society, but the more pernicious. But the individual who is in possession of virtue and piety, and daily exhibits those traits of character, is in possession of that which is more valuable than all the treasures which the earth can afford. Those who possess such a character can be relied on and trusted in all situations and places; and such only can enjoy real pleasure in this life, and be prepared for happiness in that which is to come. The privileges and advantages which every young man now has, are far superior to those enjoyed by our venerable forefathers.

The means to obtain religious and literary instruction are presented as it were, to every one's door; and all that is necessary to attain it, is to make use of those means which are put in our hands. It is not the wish of every young man to maintain and defend those rights and privileges which have been so dearly purchased by the blood of our forefathers? We hope it certainly is. No one we trust of the highly favored sons of America, who will not acknowledge this. Yes my friends, upon the youth of our country depends upon the guidance of Divine Providence, whether this goodly heritage shall be preserved or destroyed. Whether our religious and literary institutions; the freedom and morals which now so happily prevail, shall be perpetuated, or give place to anarchy, irreligion and misrule. Let every youth and freeman become learned, virtuous and pious, and then they will be duly prepared for every incident of life.

Gaylord's Bridge, Ct. Feb. 1st, 1842.

THE BAPTIST MEMORIAL AND MONTHLY CHRONICLE: devoted to the History and Biography—the Statistics and Literature of the Denomination—with a compendious chronicle of passing events of striking or permanent Religious interest.

The Chronicle is issued at New York, on the 15th of each month, in numbers of 32 octavo pages each. Rev. Rufus Babcock, Jr., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Editor. Rev. Morgan J. Rhoads, Philadelphia, Pa., Rev. John M. Peck, Rock Spring, Illinois; Rev. J. S. Baker, Columbus, Ga., Associates; Rev. John R. Bigelow, Publishing Agent. Address, Post Office, Box 811, New York.

TERMS.—One dollar per annum, or six copies for five dollars—always payable in advance. To agents who pay for fifty copies and upwards, 25 per cent. will be allowed.

A fair compensation will always be promptly paid for every article written for the Memorial, and deemed worthy of insertion, whenever the receipts for the work will justify it.

Pastors of churches, and other brethren and friends who may be disposed to encourage this publication, are particularly requested to procure and forward subscribers and the payment to either of the editors or agents.

By decision of the Postmaster General, the "Memorial" is subject only to newspaper postage; that is, one cent on each number within the State, or within one hundred miles of its publication out of the State—and one cent and a half to any other part of the United States—and Postmasters are at liberty to receive subscriptions, and forward them to the publishers under their frank—thus affording an opportunity to all who wish, to order the work, and pay for it without expense.

BRO. BURN.—Permit me to call the attention of your patrons and the public to the notice of the "Baptist Memorial" advertised this week in your paper. The specimen number of the work is now before me. I am much gratified that brethren so well qualified for the task, have undertaken to conduct the "Memorial." In this publication will be gathered up for the use of the present and future generations, important facts and reminiscences, with reference to the history of the denomination, and the characters of men eminent in their day for usefulness in our Zion. The present number contains a notice of the Rhode Island Baptists, and the formation of the first Baptist church in that State, and the planting of the tree of civil and religious liberty in this land. 2. Notice of the Baptist church in Delaware. 3. Sketch of the 1st Baptist church in New York, with a handsome cut of their new house of worship. 4. Biographical sketches of Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D., and Hon. Nicholas Brown. 5. Statistics of the Baptist denomination. 6. Review of Baptist periodicals. 7. Notice of new publications. 8. Benevolent Societies—Associations, &c. &c.

Specimen numbers of the Memorial may be seen at the Bookstore of GURDON ROBINS, No. 180 Main street, Hartford, who will act as agent for the work.

The foregoing notice of the Baptist Memorial was handed us by a friend. We fully concur in the sentiments advanced by the writer.

Gilding and Sign Painting.

THE subscriber has taken a room in Sigourney's Building, 3d story, for the purpose of manufacturing LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,

which will be done in a superior style, and workmanlike manner, and trusts by strict attention to business, he may merit and share a portion of public favor.

Particular attention paid to Framing Pictures and Portraits, and re-gilding old Frames.
Also, Sign and Ornamental Painting.
SAMUEL S. BOLLES.
Hartford, Jan. 27, 1842.

New Dressing Room.

THE Subscriber has taken the Hair Dressing Establishment under the United States Hotel, (formerly occupied by ROBERTS & SKINNER,) where he will be happy to wait upon his friends, and all who may favor him with a call. The Subscriber, by strict personal application, hopes to merit a liberal share of patronage. Shaving, Hair Cutting and Curling, done in the best manner. Call and see.
NELSON GLEASON.

N. B. Razors honed and put in complete order at short notice.
Jan. 8. 3w44

THE MOTHER'S JOURNAL for January, 1842, is at hand and ready for delivery to those who wish to continue the work. GURDON ROBINS, at the late bookstore of Robins & Folger.
January 13, 1842. 4w44

CONVERSATION CARDS.—For sale by GURDON ROBINS, No. 180 Main st.
Jan. 21. 45

TOMATO PILLS.—Phelps' Genuine Tomato Pills kept constantly for sale by GURDON ROBINS, No. 180 Main st.
Jan. 21. 45

BOOKS & STATIONERY.—A general assortment for sale at No. 180 Main street by GURDON ROBINS.
Jan. 21. 45

AGENCY FOR PERIODICALS.—The subscriber continues to act as agent for the following Periodicals.
Biblical Repository for \$5 a year.
Christian Review, 3 "
North American Review, 5 "
Johnson's Journal of Medicine, 5 "
Silliman's Journal of Sciences, 6 "
Am. Quarterly Register, 2 "
Eclectic Review—bi-monthly, 5 "
Ladies' Book, monthly, 3 "
Lettell's Museum, 6 "
Mother's Journal, 1 "
Am. Baptist Magazine, 1 "
Baptist Memorial, 1 "
Persons wishing to obtain any of the above Periodicals, can be accommodated on application at No. 180 Main-st. Hartford, Jan. 1842. GURDON ROBINS.

A T Court of Probate holden at Bristol, within and for the District of Bristol, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1841.

Present, TRACY PECK, Esq. Judge.
On motion of Henry L. Bradley, Executor of the last will and testament of Sherman Johnson, late of Bristol, within said district, deceased.—This Court doth decree that six months be allowed the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against the same to said Executor, after he shall have given public notice of this order by advertising the same in a newspaper published in Hartford, and by posting the same on the public sign-post in said town of Bristol.
Certified from Record.
3w44 TRACY PECK, Judge.

New Books.

JUST received, and for sale by Gurdon Robins. WALLER AND WORTH, or which makes the man? EARLY FRIENDSHIPS. WHO SHALL BE GREATEST? STRIVE AND THRIVE. ONESIMUS, or the Apostle's direction to Christian Masters in reference to their Slaves considered. By Evangelicus. CLAIMS OF JESUS, by Rev. Robert Turnbull. MY PROGRESS IN ERROR, &c., &c., &c.
January 7. 43

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale by GURDON ROBINS. History of Indian Affairs, or History of Baptist Missions, embracing remarks on the former and present condition of the aboriginal tribes, their settlement within the Indian Territory, and their future prospects, by Isaac McCoy.

Sermons by the late Rev. Daniel A. Clark, 2 vols. The New Home—Who'll follow, or glimpses of western life, by Mary Clavers, an actual letter. Coleman's Christian Antiquities. Young's Chronicles of the Pilgrims. Journey in the West, by Mrs. Steele. Christian Experience as displayed in the Life and writings of St. Paul. The Flower Garden, by Charlotte Elizabeth. Divine Contentment, by Rev. Luman Ashe. Elizabeth Thornton, or the flower and fruit of female piety, &c. The first Swedish Missionary to Lapland. Advice to the Young Christian.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED. THE subscriber is in want of several intelligent and energetic men to circulate a valuable and popular publication, to whom very liberal encouragement will be given. J. SEYMOUR BROWN, 26

New Millinery Goods and Winter Fashions.

MISS C. PETTIBONE & CO. would inform the ladies that they are now opening a beautiful assortment of rich MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, from London and New York, of entire new styles, among which are: striped, plaid and uncut silk velvets, a great variety of silks, of almost every color and description, a large assortment of chene, rainbow, plaid, and other new styles of bonnet, cap, neck and velvet ribbons, the latest and best in the city; cords, tassels, and gimp for dress trimmings, lisle thread, brussels and honeycomb lace, cloths muslins, velvet and silk cravats, gloves, French Cambric silk and velvet hats, of an entire new pattern, hoods, &c., &c. A large assortment of TUSCAN BONNETS, the cheapest and best in the city, together with almost every style of fashionable Goods, many of which were bought of the Importers, and will be sold CHEAPER than can be found at any other store in the city.
N. B. Particular attention paid to cutting and making cloaks and dresses, from latest patterns.
Nov. 12. 6w35 225 Main st.

HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company.

Office north side of State House Square, between the Bank and Exchange Buildings.
THIS Institution is the oldest of the kind in the State. It has been established more than thirty years. It is incorporated with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, which is invested in the best manner. It insures Public Buildings, Churches, Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, Furniture, and personal property generally, from loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable and satisfactory terms.

The Company will adjust and pay all its losses liberally and promptly, and thus endeavor to earn the confidence and patronage of the public.
Persons wishing to insure their property, who reside in any town in the United States, where this Company has no Agent, may apply through the post office, directing the Secretary; and their proposals shall receive immediate attention.

The following gentlemen are Directors of the Company:
Eliphalet Terry, Job Allen,
S. H. Huntington, Ezra White, Jr.,
H. Huntington, Jr., James Goodwin, Jr.,
Albert Day, John P. Brace,
George C. Collins Esqrs.
ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.

PROTECTION Insurance Company.

Office south side of State street, twenty rods out of the State House.
THIS Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of effecting fire Marine Insurance, and has the power of increasing its capital to half a million of dollars.

The company will issue policies on fire or marine, on terms as favorable as other offices.
Application may be made by letter from any part of the United States, where no agency is established. The office is open at all hours for the transaction of business.

THE DIRECTORS ARE:
Wm. W. Ellsworth, Daniel W. Clark,
Henry Hudson, Daniel W. Clark,
Charles H. Northam, William Threlk,
William Kellogg, Elbridge Cutler,
S. W. Goodridge, Elmyr Hills,
Hezekiah King, John H. Preston,
S. B. Grant, Edward Rollins,
Henry Waterman, Chaucey Barnes,
Eliphalet Averill, Ebenezer Flint,
Lemuel Humphrey, A. S. Parker,
Benjamin W. Greene, Giles P. Grant,
George R. Bergh, Adrian James,
DANIEL W. CLARK, Pres.
WILLIAM CONNER, Sec'y.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated for the purpose of securing against loss or damage by Fire only.
Capital, \$200,000.

SECURED and vested in the best possible manner. Suffer to take risks on terms as favorable as other offices. The business of the company is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore so detached that the capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires. The office of the company is in the new Etna Building, next west of Treat's Exchange Coffee House, State street, Hartford, where a constant attendance is given to the accommodation of the public.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY ARE:
Thomas K. Brace, Stephen Spencer,
Thomas Belden, James Thomas,
Samuel Tudor, Eliza Peck,
Giffin Steadman, Daniel Burgess,
Henry Kilbourn, Ward Woodbridge,
Joseph Morgan, Joseph Church,
Elisha Dodd, Horatio Alden,
Jesse Savage, Ebenezer Seeley,
Joseph Pratt, THOMAS K. BRACE, Pres.
SIMON L. LOOMIS, Sec'y.

THE Etna Company has agents in most of the towns in the State, with whom insurance can be effected.

BAPTIST ALMANAC AND REGISTER. Received, a supply of the Baptist Almanac and Register, for 1842. Also, Fuller's Sermon on the Power of the Cross, delivered before the General Conference of the Baptist denomination held at Baltimore, April 28th, 1841.

For sale by GURDON ROBINS, 180 Main street, Nov. 19.

W. S. CRANE, DENTIST.

Exchange Buildings, North of State House. REFERENCES.—Messrs. E. & J. Parmenter, R. W. Crane, M. D., J. D. Stout, M. D., &c. &c. Hartford, 1841.

Notice. THOSE indebted to the late firm of ROBINS & FOLGER, are notified that immediate payment is required by the situation of the affairs of the said firm, and the subscriber being authorized to settle their accounts, will receive attendance at their former stand, No. 180 Main street, GURDON ROBINS, 43

Hartford, Jan. 28, 1842.
BURE AND SMITH, Book and Job Printers, 184-182 Main Street.